

## 2,000 ARRESTS FOR ARGENTINA RIOTS

Martial Law in Buenos Aires and 10,000 Reserves Are Called to Meet Peril.

### RED MOVEMENT SPREADS

Eighty Per Cent. of Prisoners Bolsheviki From Russia and Some From Spain.

By the Associated Press.  
BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 13.—It was decided today by the President and the Cabinet to declare martial law in Buenos Aires. The date for the declaration has not been announced.

Ten thousand reserves have been summoned to the colors and the military cadets have been called from their vacations.

The total number of prisoners taken by the police is now reported to be about 2,000. The interrogation of Russian prisoners reveals that nearly all of them were fugitives from Russia on account of revolutionary activities there.

The prisoners include Catalonians who fled after the Barcelona uprising which terminated with the execution of Prof. Francisco Ferrer in 1909.

**Movement Is Spreading.**  
Eighty per cent. of the agitators are Russians, 10 per cent. Argentinians and 10 per cent. of various other nationalities.

The prisoners, who are confined in military barracks, boast that the movement will be renewed on May 1, but the Government believes that the arrest of the ringleaders will end the trouble.

Censored reports from the interior indicate that the Maximalist movement is spreading to the principal cities, notably Rosario, where a general strike was called on Sunday morning. It was decided in that city not to defend the police stations, and all archives and offices were concentrated at the central headquarters. It is reported that several street speakers have been arrested at Rosario and held in solitary confinement.

Independent strikes were begun this morning on railways not affected by the general walkout of last week. Trains on the Central Argentine Railway which left here on Sunday morning are being held at Rosario, from which city no trains are permitted to leave for Buenos Aires.

The Western Railway is also tied up by a strike which began at midnight. At 4 o'clock this morning the roundhouse and other railway buildings were surrounded by strikers and firing was reported. These strikes will embarrass the movement of troops.

The attacks Thursday night on police headquarters and police stations were more serious, it is learned, than was at first admitted. The fighting began in front of the Congress and Palace of Justice, where the strikers and police forces were crowded with the attacking forces, awaiting the signal.

**Stormed by Mobs on All Sides.**  
Two auto trucks loaded with troops started for the Congress Palace, but were fired on and the strikers returned to headquarters just as the attacking parties poured in from four directions, entirely surrounding the building, which occupies an entire square.

The Buenos Aires papers say today that the only thing that saved the situation was the arrival of Gen. Delaplane while the battle was in its height and his immediate assumption of supreme command, replacing the chief of police.

About the same hour several police stations received telephone messages for assistance. Attacks were made against these stations a few minutes after the alarm was given. The plan was to take all police stations, then the other Government buildings and to proceed with the overthrow of the Government immediately.

Pedro Wald, known as "President of the Soviet Government," is reported to have died from injuries received while retreating from the mob.

## PERUVIAN STRIKERS ATTACK SOLDIERS

20,000 to 30,000 Called Out in Lima and Callao.

By the Associated Press.  
LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13.—A general strike involving between 20,000 and 30,000 men was called in Lima and Callao today. Several thousand men also struck at the Morococha copper mines of the Cerro de Pasco company.

The strike was called in sympathy with 3,000 striking cotton mill workers, who are out on strike in Lima today and a 50 per cent. increase in wages. All the stores, offices and factories in both cities are closed and the transportation services have been suspended. Foodstuffs are virtually unobtainable. Minor clashes have taken place between mobs and troops and a number of the strikers have been wounded.

The Government apparently is in full control of the situation. Troops are stationed at all important points. Traffic on the Central Railway thus far has not been interrupted.

At Morococha the strikers are assuming a belligerent attitude. Already they have attacked the barracks of the troops. They were driven off and left a number of wounded behind. The mob then attacked the compressor building, doing considerable property damage.

Strong forces of troops are on their way to Morococha.

## GERMANS SEE DOOM IN WORLD MARKETS

Find U. S. and Allies Can Produce Goods Much Cheaper.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Jan. 12.—The fact that America has solved the problem of cheap production is causing intense alarm in Germany. Saxon manufacturers have been making inquiries at home and abroad concerning German export prospects and the results have proved most dismal.

The Saxon Manufacturers' League has just issued a statement saying that the league has discovered "to its surprise and horror" manufacturers of allied countries, particularly America, have learned how to produce cheaply.

"Machines which formerly were Germany's main article of export," says the statement, "are now being delivered by American manufacturers at a price 100 per cent. lower than our own. Textile stuffs for which we have to charge from 50 to 70 cents are sold in America for half that figure. Similar examples could be multiplied."

"Owing to our new six hour day and the expensiveness of raw materials and increased wages we cannot think of re-entering the world markets, especially the American markets, on a competitive basis."

## DETROIT CAR LINES WIN IN HIGH COURT

Previous Decision on Fare Ordinance Is Reversed.

### REDS CAPTURE CITY NEAR BRITISH LINES

Bolsheviki Hoist Red Flag in Düsseldorf and Machine Guns Enforce Demands.

### NEWSPAPER IS SEIZED

Police Chief Appeals for Aid, but Town Is in Neutral Zone and It Is Denied.

By G. WARD PRICE.  
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.  
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COLOGNE, Jan. 13.—Bolshevism has broken out on the very threshold of the British zone of occupation. The red flag has been hoisted on buildings within sight of the allied outpost line in Düsseldorf.

By a sudden and carefully planned stroke the Bolsheviki Socialists established authority in the town, seized the offices of the principal newspaper, the Düsseldorf News, and compelled the staff to publish it under the title of the *Red Flag of the Lower Rhine*, with its leading article in praise of Bolshevism and its aims.

At several public meetings this morning the Spartacus leaders announced that the time had come for western Germany as well as Berlin to proclaim Bolsheviki principles and that if the Allies interfered they would be disposed of with a rapidity that would take their breath away.

Meanwhile the work people in the greatest factory in the town, the Rhine-West metal goods and machine works, whose tall chimneys rise beside the Rhine, demonstrated in force in front of their offices and demanded minimum wages.

**Machine Guns Enforce Demands.**  
The directors refused at first, but when all the exits from the building were barred and machine guns were posted in command of officers they accepted the terms of the strikers within twenty minutes, pointing out that the responsibility for any injury to the business and the general welfare would fall upon the work people.

What makes these events unusually full of significance is that the Spartacus dare to use violence to disturb order so close to the lines of the allied armies in Germany, for the city of Düsseldorf, one of the most prosperous and best planned in the country, lies on both banks of the Rhine.

The chief residential suburb on the left side is connected with the main part of the city by a fine bridge, and on this bridge are the outposts of the British Army of Occupation, whose zone is bounded by the Rhine, while on the eastern side of the river the boundary of the British bridgehead almost touches the outskirts of Düsseldorf.

The police president of Düsseldorf drove across the river to the headquarters of the British divisions and asked that a battalion be sent to occupy the city and maintain order as he feared Bolsheviki troubles there.

**Düsseldorf in Neutral Zone.**  
The reply was that by the terms of the armistice Düsseldorf is in a neutral zone which at present is unoccupied by the Allies, though of course they reserved the right to do so in case of need. In any case, Düsseldorf is considered by the armistice as part of the neutral zone attached to the Belgian sphere of occupation.

An Associated Press dispatch from Copenhagen, yesterday, said British troops had entered Düsseldorf.

The whole situation in the interior of Germany becomes more serious each day. One immediate consideration about these troubles is that Düsseldorf is in the British zone of occupation and gets most of its coal in that region, so that it troubles spread there we could cut off communication with the affected districts only at the cost of losing a great part of the coal supply necessary for carrying on the life of the civilians and military in the area.

The spread of Spartacus madness in Germany seems likely to confront the Allies with the question whether or not they should march forward into Germany to save not only the Germans but the rest of Europe from further contamination by a move which opens threatens public and private security throughout Europe. It would be a grave task which only among the Allies would accept willingly.

**REPORTS FROM CONSTANCE STATE THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY ARE HOPEFUL FOR ALLIED INTERVENTION.**

**TRAMP WORKED AS NURSE.**  
Nursed Back Two Families Stricken With Influenza.

HARTFORD, Pa., Jan. 13.—John Kennedy and Thomas Campbell, two farmers living in a lonely section of Foster Township, between Hazleton and White Haven, reported to the authorities that they and their families undoubtedly had been saved from death through influenza by the timely appearance of an unidentified tramp at their homes when every member of both families was down with the plague.

The tramp "drew in" after nightfall from a Jersey Central freight train and called at the Campbell place for something to eat, only to discover the entire household critically ill in bed. Going to the next house he found similar conditions, and then decided to act as the Good Samaritan. He nursed eleven of the patients back to health, looked after the fires, did the cooking and attended to the stock until Campbell and Kennedy were able to look after the work themselves.

The tramp made frequent trips to Hazleton and White Haven to buy food and medicine, and always returned with the change, except small amounts that he retained to quench his thirst on the way. This allowance was willingly granted.

**BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION**  
6 BELLANS Hot Water Sure Relief

Have it now—in uniform—How valuable in 20 years.

**PURIE McDONALD**  
Photographer of Men.

676 FIFTH AV. COR. 47th ST.

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## RED HEADQUARTERS TAKEN BY LOYALISTS

Continued from First Page.

Bolsheviki are said to have fared badly in the final clash. The capture of the headquarters was effected early Sunday morning. In the bombardment, the Government troops used 10.5 centimetre field pieces. The real revolutionary headquarters for the entire insurgent campaign had been in this building, and its capture leaves the revolutionaries without any important stronghold in Greater Berlin.

Police Chief Eichhorn was not among the prisoners taken by the government forces.

The troops began surrounding the building late last evening and machine gun fire was opened against the Spartacus shortly after midnight. The defenders replied energetically and for some hours were able to keep their machine gun fire going by replacing the guns which the fire of the government forces put out of commission.

The artillery fire began at 4 o'clock in the morning and the first of the defenders gradually died away and ceased entirely after fifty-five shells had been sent into the building by the soldiers.

In deciding the case the Spartacus pulled out of hiding places by the troops and disarmed and locked up in place, at more than 300.

Some of the captured Spartacus began cheering for Liebknecht as they were being marched through the streets, but the soldiers, who were in summary fashion, the soldiers, except those left to guard the building, returned to their barracks with lands and arms. The Spartacus were taken to the localities around the Alexanderplatz, where they had been living in terror of their lives for a week, during which time the Spartacus domination of the whole district had been undisputed, cheered the victorious troops.

**Newspaper Plant Recaptured.**  
Loyal troops also have carried by storm the Ruckenstein printing plant, where the *Kreuzzeitung* is printed. This building is in the vicinity of the one occupied by the Spartacus. The capture of it by the Bolsheviki had rendered the whole quarter unsafe. Many citizens were killed and wounded recently by shots fired from the windows of the building.

The capture of the *Vorwärts* building was carried out by approximately 500 loyal troops. They first destroyed an entrenchment in front of the building consisting of rolls of printing paper, which was used by the Spartacus as a machine gun position. Two shots from a mine thrower swept away the whole fortification with the gun crew. The Spartacus then began a systematic bombardment and soldiers worked their way forward with machine guns and finally stormed the building. They met with little resistance inside, the defenders being mostly civilians, including some Russians.

The courtyard was filled with dead and wounded, and 300 prisoners, including a number of Russians, were taken. Among the prisoners was a man understood to be the Bolsheviki chief, Chechnev. Many defenders were buried in the ruins. The attackers lost three killed and several wounded. The front of the building was badly damaged and part of the plant was wrecked, but the presses were unharmed.

**Officers March as Privates.**  
Three thousand loyal troops marched in today from Liebfeld, a suburb southwest of the city. They were received by the citizens with rejoicing and even troops. It was precisely such a reception as would be given soldiers arriving to relieve a city occupied by an enemy. They were mainly younger troops from the front, wearing iron crosses and medals showing that a great many of them had been wounded from one to five times. The troops brought field guns and scores of machine guns.

Today's arrivals were only the vanguard of others en route around Berlin. It is understood that about 20,000 more troops are ready to march into Berlin. It is learned that the troops expected a condition by a move which opens threatens public and private security throughout Europe. It would be a grave task which only among the Allies would accept willingly.

One of the officers who led the attack

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Soviet Element Making Headway in Ukraine—Skoropadski a Fugitive.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 13.—According to the latest news from Denikin's and Gen. Khatoff's armies the military situation in the Caucasus is promising. Six months ago the whole Caucasus region was in the hands of the Bolsheviki. Since then Gen. Denikin, of whose army Gen. Alexieff was the original commander, has to a great extent recovered control of the north Caucasus from the Bolsheviki. Gen. Denikin's army numbers 15,000 and includes three numbers of ex-officers in the Russian army who are enrolled as privates.

**Khatoff Has 250,000 Men.**  
North of Gen. Denikin are the Don Cossacks under Gen. Khatoff, numbering from 250,000 to 300,000 and composed almost entirely of Don Cossacks with a number of ex-officers serving as privates. They hold Rostov, Taganrog and Novocherkassk and are marching on Taganrog with the object of joining up with the Czechoslovaks, who are as far south as Simbirsk.

Gen. Khatoff doubtless will attempt to recover Kharkoff, which is particularly valuable because it is the only line of communication in winter from the north and also because the bulk of the Moscow merchants have transferred their effects to this town.

In the Ukraine generally the situation has developed considerably in the last few weeks. Gen. Skoropadski, who previously was supported by the Germans, is now a fugitive. The nominal power is in the hands of Petliura and Vinnichenko. Petliura, who declares himself both a Socialist and a Democrat, has invaded the assistance of the Ukrainian Bolsheviki, who gradually are gaining control of the situation. The Ukrainian army, which was being formed by Skoropadski, does not exist.

Petliura's force is composed of various elements which have been attracted by high wages and the prospect of loot. They obtained large quantities from the army in Kiev, and also from the returning German and Austrian troops. Kiev now is completely cut off from all communication with Odessa. Petliura's forces occupy Nikolaiev and Cherson and were only prevented from occupying Odessa by the timely arrival of the Allies.

**Where Bolsheviki Control.**  
The district between Ekaterinodar and the Crimea is being overrun by a band of irregulars under the Bolsheviki leader Makhno, who are pillaging the country, which contains considerable stocks of wheat.

In the Caucasus the Bolsheviki hold the lower Volga down to Astrakhan and the Caspian littoral down to Petrovsk. From the Volga they run west and are in continuous touch with and fighting the Don Cossacks and Gen. Denikin's armies. The southern headquarters of the

**SERIOUS SITUATION REPORTED IN RIGA**  
Bolsheviki mistreating Germans Who Remain There.

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The Hague, Jan. 13.—A Dutch telegram says the *Telegraphische Nieuwsbureau* reports an extremely serious situation in Riga and other districts of Latvia and Courland occupied by the Bolsheviki. After the Bolsheviki retired from Riga the local Bolsheviki troops perpetrated another St. Bartholomew's night among the urban population, in particular among the German subjects who remained there.

Three members of the German legation were among those imprisoned. They had remained behind in the legation with faith in the inviolability of legation. There the official money, amounting to \$125,000, were confiscated.

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